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ABSTRACT

This study represents an inventory of major government, non-urban outdoor recreation programs and facilities in Texas, as well as an indication of visitor use reported by individual agencies. The purpose of the analysis is to illustrate the importance of outdoor recreation in Texas and the contribution of various agencies, rather than to determine the quality of recreation programs in the state. Presented first is an examination of outdoor recreation on federal government lands in Texas including those administered by the National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Forest Service, and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Following this is a description of state government lands administered by the Texas Park and Wildlife Department, Texas Forest Service, and Texas River Authorities. Information is also given for lakes under jurisdiction of water districts, municipalities, and counties. Numerous tables provide statistics on each area regarding name, location, facility description, recreation opportunities, administering agency, acreage, and 1966 attendance. The data were obtained directly from published reports and records of agencies and generally reflect an accurate description of agency involvement in outdoor recreation. A list of references is appended. (BL)

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B-1081

AN ANALYSIS

OUTDOOR RECREATION

ON GOVERNMENT LANDS IN TEXAS

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
College Station, Texas

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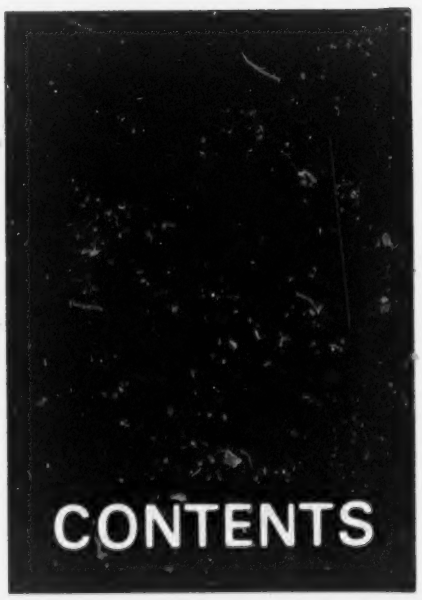

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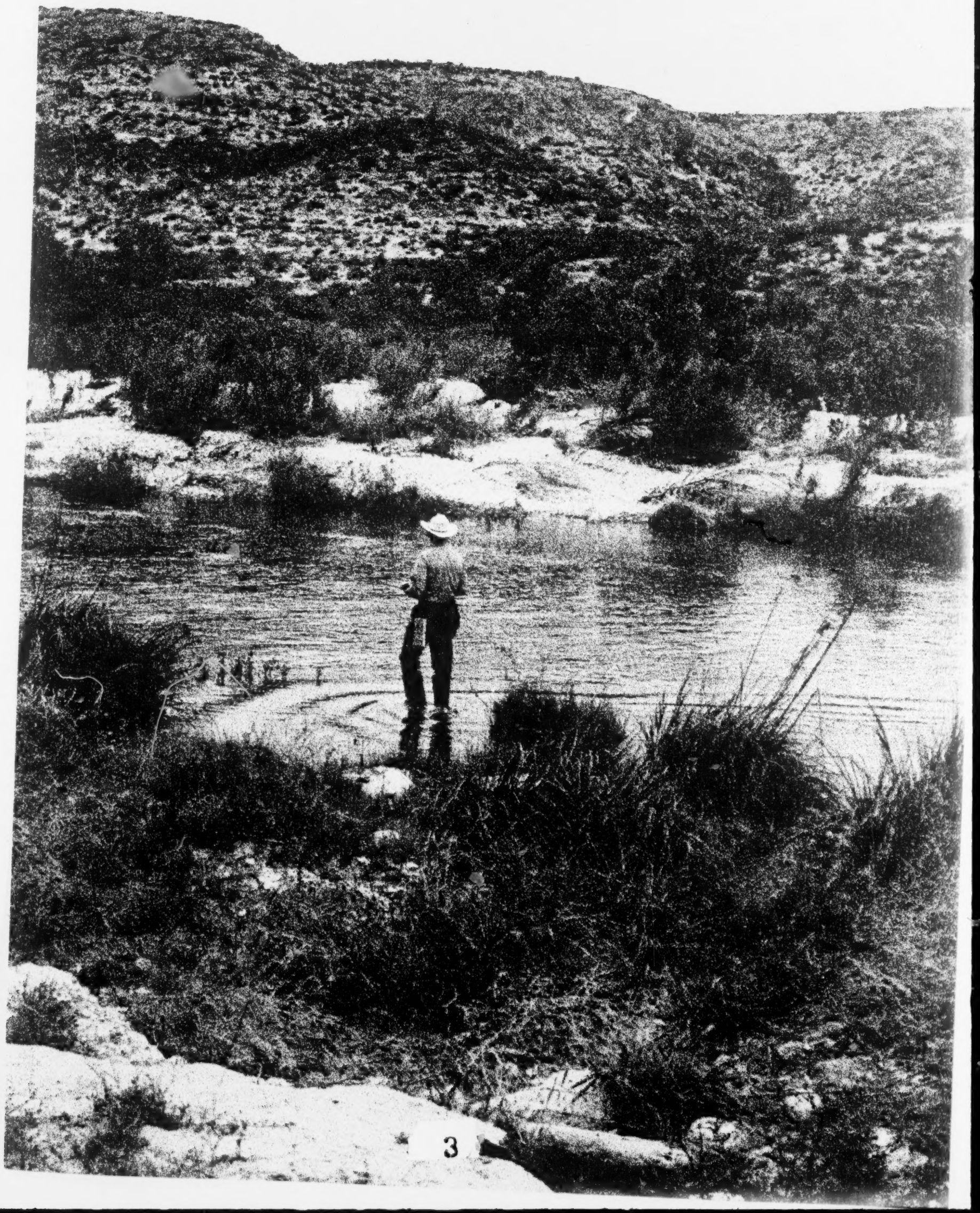


FOREWORD

This study represents an inventory of major government, non-urban outdoor recreation programs and facilities in Texas, as well as an indication of visitor use reported by individual agencies. The information was obtained directly from published reports and records of agencies to assure accurate and useful data. Figures on land and water acreage administered by particular agencies reflect generally an accurate description of agency involvement. However, the visitation figures reported have been obtained by various techniques and have more value from the standpoint of collective pressure, past trends and popularity of specific areas, rather than actual attendance at these areas. The purpose of this analysis is to illustrate the importance of outdoor recreation in Texas and the contribution of various agencies, rather than to determine the quality of recreation programs in the state.

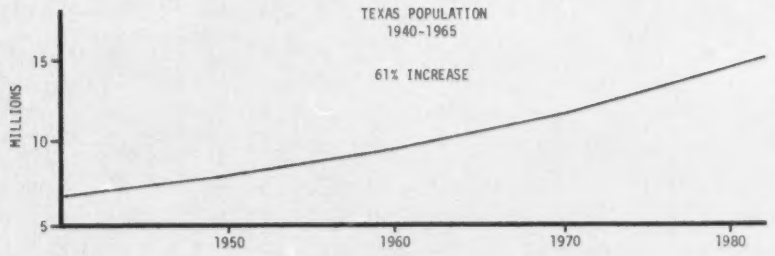
The Department of Recreation and Parks at Texas A&M University has collected basic data and is maintaining files as a part of on-going research; consequently this report will be updated periodically as new data become available.

Numerous individuals representing agencies on the federal, state and local levels, assisted in this study. Special thanks are given to these personnel and individuals of the Department of Recreation and Parks for their suggestions and encouragement, and to members of the Texas Water Development Board for assistance throughout the study.

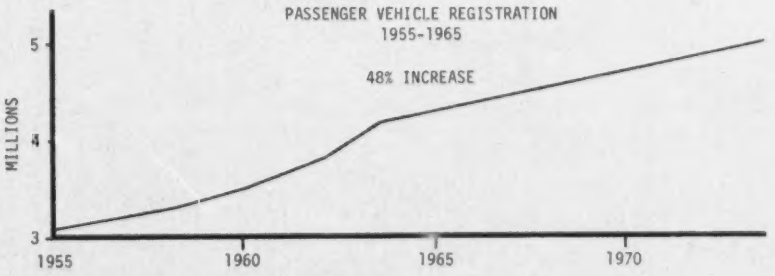
4 3

TEXAS OUTDOOR RECREATION STATISTICS

POPULATION. A 61 percent increase in population in the last 25 years. Demand for certain kinds of outdoor recreation areas and facilities during the last 25 years grew many times faster than population. Will demand continue at this rate?

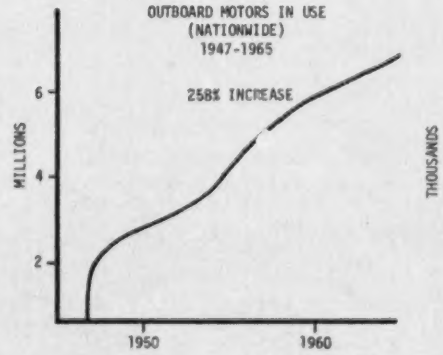


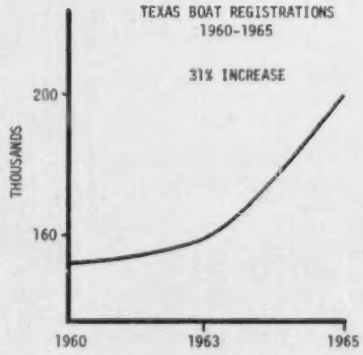
PASSENGER VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS show recreation demand. Nationwide, recreational travel was the most popular outdoor recreation activity in 1960. Texas has more miles of inter-state highway than any other state and ranks fifth in the nation in automobile registrations.



OUTBOARD MOTOR sales nationally have increased 5 times faster than the rate of population increase in the past 25 years.

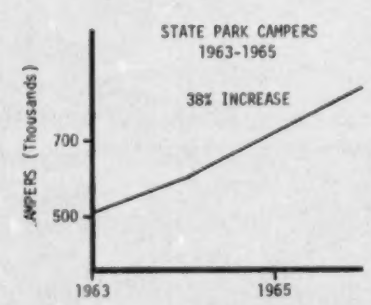
BOAT REGISTRATIONS in Texas have increased 4 times faster than population during the past five years. Registration figures do not include all boats operated by residents. What are the carrying capacities of Texas lakes? Is water access at reservoirs adequate to meet the demand?

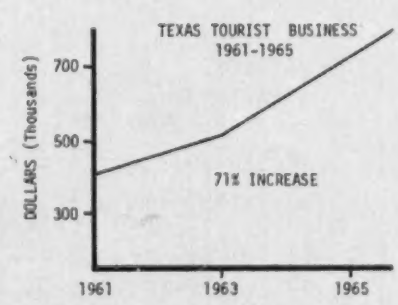




CAMPING participation is increasing faster than facilities can be developed. As Texas becomes more urbanized, more residents seek the outdoors. Can we protect our natural resources from site deterioration resulting from overuse of facilities?

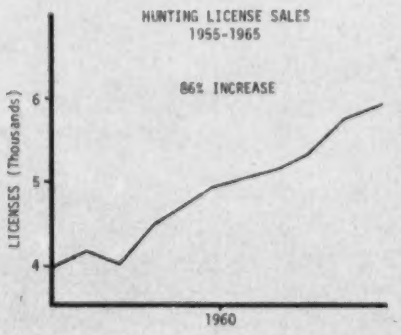
TEXAS TOURISM INCOME was $400 million as reported by the Texas Tourist Council in 1961 and increased to well over $1 billion in 1966. Recreation is big business.

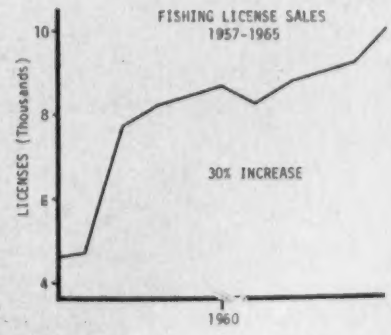




HUNTING is enjoyed by 743,000 people. This number is increasing. How many persons would participate in this activity if legislation were passed to make the cost of hunting more practical?

FISHING popularity has been steadily increasing in past years. Water impoundments are creating fishing opportunities never before envisioned in Texas.





An Analysis: Outdoor Recreation on Government Lands in Texas

DAVID J. REED
AND LESLIE M. REID*

OUTDOOR RECREATION growth in Texas represents a dramatic change in social behavior, and is becoming a vital part in total utilization of land and water resources.

The change characterizes the age – growing numbers of people with increasing affluence in income, mobility and leisure time. Interaction of these factors has caused striking growth in recreation demand, and Texas has a uniqueness in its land of contrasts and variety, providing a wide range of recreation opportunities.

An analysis of current statistics on population growth, vehicle and boat registrations, license sales and tourism business indicates the increasing recreation pressure. These figures show an unprecedented increase in money spent by Texans and out-of-state tourists for outdoor recreation. Efforts to meet this surging demand are evidenced by the $75 million state park bond program passed in 1967 to expand the state park system over the next 10 years; the recent addition of four areas administered by the National Park Service; the expansion of U.S. Forest Service recreation developments on the national grasslands and national forests; the intensive Civil Works Program by the Corps of Engineers; increased budgets of County and municipal governments for recreation development; the rising number of units of local government budgeting for recreation as a legitimate function; and more and more private involvement in recreation as a business operation. Today, about 3,200,000 acres of land and water are administered in Texas for outdoor recreation by four federal agencies, the Parks and Wildlife Department, river authorities and special water districts. These resources, however, represent degrees of development for recreation activities.

One of the strongest incentives for developing outdoor recreation areas in Texas has been the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. Administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U. S. Department of Interior, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, this program has led to two important developments.

First, the Parks and Wildlife Department, through its research and planning division, has developed a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, which will be a continuing study of available and needed recreational opportunities. Secondly, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation apportioned to the state in 1966 over $3 million which was used to expand and improve state facilities and help finance the development of municipal and county parks and recreation areas and several recreation sites on reservoirs operated by state river authorities.

Impact of this program has been threefold. (1) The 50-50 funding aspect of the program has encouraged local governments to seek matching funds. (2) This program has been a source of needed funds at both the state and local level. (3) It has encouraged both state and local recreation planning. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Program should continue as a bright spot in Texas outdoor recreation development.

Not only is more Texas land shifting into public recreational use, but an important effect has been the development of rural subdivisions into formerly open, undeveloped land often having intrinsic scenic and recreational qualities. The trend toward both "second homes" and permanent residences in better planned subdivisions continues, as lake communities are developed around major reservoirs, small watershed projects and farm ponds.

Other private lands are yielding a variety of recreation opportunities, ranging from vacation farms to lavish guest ranches; campground and picnic areas to hunting preserves; and Six Flags over Texas to the Houston Astrodome. In addition, thousands of supportive services offer food, lodging, entertainment and tourist services.

Providing public outdoor recreation areas and facilities is recognized as a major function of federal, state and local government in Texas. This responsibility becomes more significant when ana-

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lyzing land and water ownership patterns of the state.

Most of the natural resource base in Texas is privately owned. Ninety-five percent of the land area and much of the high-quality shorelines of the Gulf Coast and inland waters fall in this category. Texas is one of the few states in the Southwest that originally had no federally owned territory within the state. The federal government has now acquired about 2.9 million acres (1.8% of the state's total land area). For comparison, 44% of the land area of California is federally owned.

The state itself possesses very little of the total land area. Other than several million acres granted to educational institutions, most of the acreage owned by the state is administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, several state river authorities, the Texas Forest Service and the Texas Highway Department. Thirty-five percent of this acreage is water.

With resources so scarce, public agencies must administer and develop public lands to assure optimal use. Such a land and water ownership situation allows the imaginative private landowner to develop profitable facilities that are not in the scope of government responsibility.

Development of water resources throughout the state has likely contributed more to Texas' recreation climate than any other single public resource development program. As a result of these new reservoirs and impoundments, Texans have become water-recreation conscious.

In 1966, nearly 34 million visits were made to the 20 Corps of Engineers' reservoirs in Texas – a six-fold increase in 14 years. In 1966, approximately 131 major reservoirs existed in the state, with a total surface area of 1,157,000 acres at the top of the conservation pools. An additional nine reservoirs under construction at that time were planned to inundate 243,000 acres. Completion of these reservoirs will bring the total to 1,400,000 surface acres of water in 140 reservoirs at normal operating levels. By 1990, it is predicted that 38 new reservoirs will create a total surface area of over 1 million acres of water – a 71 percent increase.

How well public agencies capitalize on the recreation benefits of these impoundments by acquiring adequate lands, developing and managing facilities, maintaining water quality, promoting tourist and resort developments and preventing undesirable land use adjacent to the projects remains to be seen.

Texas Outdoor Recreation Profile

Outdoor recreation areas and programs in Texas are as varied as the state's natural resources. All levels of government – federal, state, county and city – have assumed roles in providing outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Table 1 illustrates the diversity of public efforts in recreation throughout Texas.

Table 1. Major governmental agencies and functions relating to outdoor recreation areas in Texas.

Government agency or commission	General functions
Federal Government	
Department of Agriculture Forest Service 775,295 acres	Directs agricultural and forestry programs. Administers a multiple-use program for national forest resources and grasslands, including recreation, timber production, grazing, watershed management and wildlife conservation.
Department of the Army Corps of Engineers 487,988 acres of surface water 70,000 land acres	Has responsibilities for various civil works functions. Plans and constructs water resource development projects; Develops and administers reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power, recreation and water supply.
Department of the Interior National Park Service 947,775 acres	Directs various resource programs. Administers national parks, one national seashore, national recreation areas and a national historic site.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife 128,695 acres	Manages national wildlife refuges for conservation of wildlife and outdoor recreation.

(Continued on page 7)

Table 1. Continued

Government agency or commission	General functions
Department of State International Boundary & Water Commission 67,000 acres of surface water	Directs various resource programs. Plans and constructs water resource development projects on international waters.
State Government	
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 61,236 acres — parks 146,327 acres — wildlife areas	(1) Develops and administers state parks, recreation areas, historic parks and sites. (2) Manages state wildlife management areas for game and fisheries studies, outdoor classrooms and as demonstration areas.
Texas Forest Service 6,943 acres	Manages state forests as demonstration areas; protects private forestland from forest fires, insects and diseases; carries on educational programs; develops limited outdoor recreation facilities.
Texas Historical Survey Committee	Provides for surveying, recording, designating and preserving of Texas historic sites. Selects state historic sites, erects official markers; provides advice and counsel to county agencies, and local associations.
Texas Highway Department	Manages 900 roadside parks and rest areas along highways; develops boat launching ramps; maintains tourist information centers; constructs state park roads.
River Authorities 435,632 acres of surface water 39,656 land acres	The 13 state river authorities vary in purpose and authority, but generally have broad powers for watershed management and river basin development. Several authorities administer reservoirs for multiple use, including navigation, power, recreation and water supply.
Special Water Districts	
Municipal Water Districts Municipal Water Authorities Water Supply Districts Navigation Districts Water Power Control Districts Water Control and Improvement Districts Water Improvement Districts (168,800 acres of surface water over 500 acres) 15,641 land acres	Approximately 27 water districts owned and operated reservoirs of 500 surfaces acres and over in 1967. Although generally the purpose of these impoundments is water supply, a few have developed areas for outdoor recreation. These districts vary in function and powers.
Counties	
The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in 1967 reported several counties in the state maintained some type of county park and recreation system, totalling 26,785 acres of land and water. Management of parks varies widely from county to county, including commissioners' courts, parks and recreation departments, joint city-county commissions and departments, county boards and directors and road departments. Functions of these managing authorities vary from basic objectives of preservation of natural resources to development of a variety of recreation facilities. These programs may serve the needs of one or two communities within a county or an entire regional population. A few counties have developed water impoundments for recreation.	

Cities

Texas has approximately 66 cities of 10,000 or more population. Of the 13 major metropolitan cities of 100,000 and over, each has an established park and recreation department. Of the remaining 53 cities, some do not have specialized departments, while others do not administer basic recreation programs or maintain park facilities. Some municipalities, with no separate department to administer recreation, do so through city managers' offices, school districts, municipal services divisions, water and other public works departments, city councils and city commissions. Programs under these types of administration vary from maintaining a few acres of park land and structuring organized summer recreation programs to the providing of a broad range of park and recreation services.

Cities with specialized recreation agencies have assumed the responsibility of providing a broad program of recreation services. These include development of a system of neighborhood parks, school-park combinations, community centers, playfields, large urban parks, a wide variety of organized recreation programs and numerous special activities. Larger departments operate zoological parks, nature centers, hiking and biking trails, arboretums, garden centers, golf courses, fairgrounds, swimming pools, museums, activity centers (tennis, organized baseball, etc.) and stadiums. Many departments maintain parkways, boulevards and flood plains.

A few municipal park and recreation departments have developed large outdoor recreation areas within their urban areas — some of which are located outside city limits. Many of these areas are adjacent to municipal water impoundments and include facilities and recreation opportunities traditionally found in federal, state, regional and county recreation areas. Currently, approximately 40 municipal impoundments over 500 acres in size have a combined surface acreage of 143,304. Approximately 19,977 land acres have been set aside for parks and recreation.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

National Park Service

The National Park Service has expanded its programs in Texas. With the recent establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Padre Island National Seashore and Sanford and Amistad National Recreation Areas, the Park Service now administers seven areas, totalling 948,000 acres. The new areas represent a diversity of recreation opportunities and resources. Accelerated Park Service efforts to develop and interpret these parks and recreation areas should make a vital contribution to the Texas recreation system.

The two national recreation areas are located on major reservoirs – Sanford in the Panhandle and Amistad in Southwest Texas. Both provide recreation opportunities needed in a previously water-starved, parched region, stretching from Amarillo to Del Rio. National recreation areas are distinguished from national parks in that preservation of natural wonders is more important in parks than in recreation areas. Consequently, Big Bend National Park is administered to assure that inherent values of the area are left unimpaired. At Sanford Recreation Area, more emphasis is placed on developing maximum recreation opportunities without deteriorating the recreation resource.

One summer day in the first year of operation at Sanford Recreation Area near Amarillo, 48,000 visitors were counted. The total 1966 attendance was well over 1 million. One development corporation predicts mass development, tourism and fringe industries will lure $255 million into the recreation area within 5 years.

Amistad Reservoir, an international project of the U.S. and Mexico, will be the sixth largest water impoundment in the state. Odessa, Midland, San Angelo and San Antonio are major metropolitan areas located within driving distance of the dam on the Rio Grande.

Padre Island is one of the country's few remaining seashores unaltered by commercial development. This area should become an outstanding year-round spot for water sports and a fascinating textbook source for geologists and nature-lovers. The first year of operation, more than 152,000 visits were made to the Seashore.

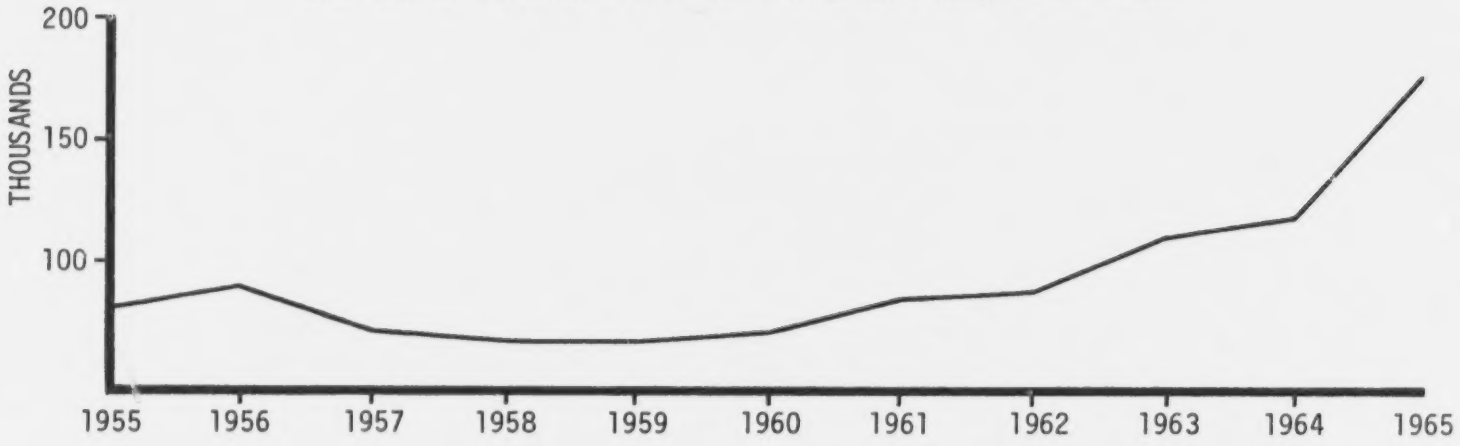
Big Bend's popularity grows, also. Long-range plans call for developing the park as a summer and winter-use area. This park is one of the wilder areas of national significance. Superb mountain vistas, the flowering desert and international flavor are dramatic qualities of this 700,000-acre wilderness.

Overgrazing and overhunting threatened to destroy this fragile area before it was established as a park. The Park Service continues to expand facilities with scenic overlooks, new signs marking

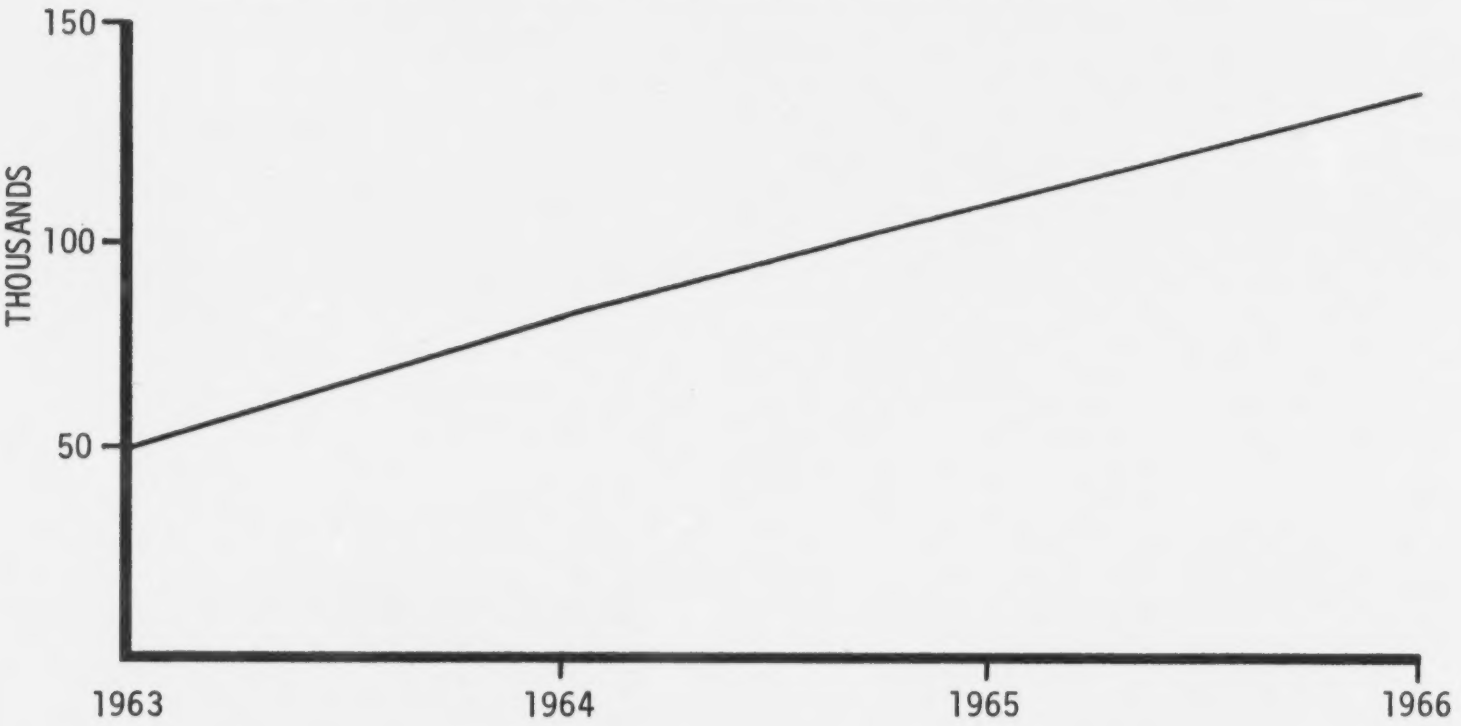
AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1967

*San Jose Mission is administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, in cooperation with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio, the San Antonio Conservation Society and Bexar County.

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK ATTENDANCE, 1955-1965



FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ATTENDANCE, 1963-66



points of interest, a new visitor center, lodge and restaurant. Interpretation of the park's history and national wonders are major efforts to enrich the visitor's stay. Attendance to the area has risen considerably in the past 5 years.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park is the most recent area established by the Park Service in Texas (1966). It has been described as highly significant from a geological and ecological standpoint and ideally suited for outdoor recreation. Once developed, this park should provide unsurpassed opportunities for camping, hiking and outdoor appreciation.

Remains at the Fort Davis National Historic site in West Texas are cited as more extensive and impressive than any other southwestern fort.

San Jose Mission, San Antonio, a nationally significant historic mission, is administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, in cooperation with the Park Service and local agencies. Founded by the Franciscans in 1720, it is often referred to as "Queen of the Missions."

The Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument is located on the southern rim of Lake Meridith in the Panhandle. This facility reveals to visitors the activities of prehistoric man.

A total of 1,685,000 visitor days were counted at the seven NPS areas in 1966.

Table 2. Areas administered by the National Park Service — 1967

Area	Classification	Location	Description — Facilities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visitor days)
Big Bend	National Park	South of Marathon, along the Big Bend of the Rio Grande.	One of the state's most unique areas, with colorful 7 to 8,000 foot mountains, flowering desert plants, magnificent panoramas. Recreation activities include trail riding, hiking, camping, campfire talks, and photography.	708,710	163,550
Guadalupe Mts.	National Park	East of El Paso	Considered an area of outstanding significant geological values, beautiful scenery and high-country atmosphere. Development is in planning stages; calls for dramatic interpretation of geology, camping in the pines at 7,800 feet elevation and scenic drives with magnificent roadside overlooks.	77,422	Established in 1966
Ft. Davis	National Historic Site	Ft. Davis	Old Ft. Davis is rich in history of early Texas. This area is considered to have an excellent interpretive program. Structures are being rehabilitated and stabilized and a visitor center constructed.	460	135,770
Sanford	National Recreation Area (Reservoir constructed by Bureau of Reclamation)	North of Amarillo on Lake Meredith	Nine recreation areas have been designated surrounding the reservoir. Activities include water sports, picnicking and camping. The Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument is located on the southern perimeter of Lake Meredith. Here one can explore the ancient ruins of prehistoric man.	16,500* (water) 24,820 (land)	1,041,380
Amistad	National Recreation Area (Reservoir constructed by International Boundary Waters Commission)	NW of Del Rio on the Amistad Reservoir	Six recreation areas are planned on the Texas side of this internationally significant reservoir. Boat ramps, trailer facilities, campgrounds, picnic areas, trails and concession facilities will be developed, representing a $12 million phased program. NPS will emphasize the story of prehistoric man through interpretation of archeological features, both onsite and through museum exhibits.	67,000 (water) 2,363 (land)	Under construction

*Only **conservation pool levels** are given in this report when referring to surface acres of water, rather than citing flood stage levels.
**NPS cooperates with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in administering this area.

(Continued on page 12)

Table 2. Continued

Area	Classification	Location	Description — Facilities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visitor days)
Padre Island	National Seashore	An 80-mile section of the 113-mile island, stretching from near Corpus Christi to Mexico	The largest of the nation's seven national seashores. Windformed sand dunes, shell beaches, wintering region for waterfowl. Facilities include camping, picnicking, sanitation, provisions for interpretation of the area. Plans call for additional development of bathhouses, beach safety patrols, marinas, interpretive devices, park ranger stations and visitor center.	134,000 acres — 34,000 acquired as of 1965	152,430
San Jose*	State and National Historic Site	San Antonio	One of the links in the great chain of missions established by the Religiou Orders of the Catholic Church in the New World.		108,638
			Grand Totals	947,775 (land)	1,685,268

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Lands and waters administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, through its system of wildlife refuges, offer opportunities of national significance for outdoor recreation. The basic purpose of the refuges is to provide necessary habitat for fish and wildlife, including waterfowl production and conservation of migratory birds and big game animals.

Each year, millions of waterfowl and other migratory birds visit the refuges, staying a few days to several weeks, depending on the migratory characteristics of the species. Most of the refuges are located at key points along the great flyways, providing the birds resting and feeding grounds otherwise not available due to rapidly disappearing marsh and wet lands. The refuges also harbor indigenous wildlife such as deer, bobcat, coyote, ocelot, alligators, javelina, wild turkey, songbirds, hawks and badgers.

Seven national wildlife refuges in Texas total 129,000 acres. The Santa Ana Refuge in South Texas, known as "the gem of the National Wildlife System," is well known for Mexican birds rarely found elsewhere in the United States. The Aransas Refuge provides the winter home for the world's remaining whooping crane population.

Recreation opportunities are provided at the national wildlife refuges where they will enhance visitor enjoyment of the wildlife resource without impairment of inherent values or primary management goals of the area. With few exceptions, the Bureau discourages recreation which is not wildlife-oriented. Recreation uses generally are authorized which avoid duplication of adequate recreational facilities on national, state or local forests and parks within a reasonable distance. The Bureau is preparing a Public Use Management Plan as a governing policy guideline for all facets of public use within the refuge system.

Texas refuges vary in development of recreation and wildlife interpretive facilities. At Muleshoe, Laguna Atascosa, Santa Ana and Hagerman Refuges, limited facilities and wildlife interpretation are provided. Plans include future development at both Aransas and Anahuac Refuges. Buffalo Lake Wildlife Refuge is undergoing extensive development, and a complete wildlife interpretation program is planned.

Visits to the seven administered areas in the state totalled 680,000 in 1966.

Refuge	Visits
Hagerman	312,646
Buffalo Lake	283,661
Aransas	46,185
Laguna Atascosa	18,900
Santa Ana	13,859
Muleshoe	3,500
Anahuac	966
Total	679,717

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, 1967

BUFFALO LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
MULESHOE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HAGERMAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ANAHUAC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ARANSAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
LAGUNA ATASCOSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
SANTA ANA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Table 3. National wildlife refuges in Texas — 1967

Area	Location	Description — Facilities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge	18 miles southeast of Anahuac	Excellent opportunities to observe waterfowl and water birds in season. Sightseeing, nature observation and photographing. Visitor facilities limited to primitive roads. Public hunting pending approval.	9,837	966
Aransas National Wildlife Refuge	7 miles south of Austwell	Wintering ground for the rare whooping cranes (48 in 1967). A host of other wildlife attractions, including alligator, javelina, wild turkey, whitetail deer and assorted species of waterfowl. Sightseeing, nature observation, hiking and photography.	47,261	46,185
Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge	31 miles southwest of Amarillo	Fishing, boating, water skiing, swimming, camping, picnicking and nature photography. Vast concentrations of waterfowl. No hunting.	7,677	283,611
Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge	South of Lake Texoma	Wooded, hilly uplands, marshes and swamps prove attractive to herons and other marsh birds. Songbirds well represented. Picnic areas. Fishing and boating permitted April 1 through September 30. Hunting not permitted.	11,430	312,646
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	25 miles northeast of San Benito	Tour roads, trails and blinds for nature study, photography and sightseeing. Fishing, boating, camping. Mainly wintering area for ducks and geese. No hunting.	44,700	18,900
Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge	Near Bailey	Sandhill cranes, migratory songbirds, geese. Five miles of refuge roads open to public travel. Picnicking; no hunting.	5,809	3,500
Santa Ana	35 miles west of San Benito	Tour roads, trails and photography blinds. Called "the gem of the Federal refuge system." A living museum of the lowland forested area disappearing rapidly from parts of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Habitat for number of species of Mexican songbirds. Refuge bird list contains over 300 species.	1,981	13,859
		Grand Totals	128,695	679,667

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. Forest Service

The U.S. Forest Service administers four national forests, comprising 658,000 acres in the piney woods of East Texas, and 117,000 acres of national grasslands in the Panhandle and North Texas. Lands are administered by this federal agency under the Multiple Use Act of 1960, the central theme of which is "management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people." Thus the concepts of conservation and multiple use constitute the basic philosophy of the Forest Service in managing forests and grasslands for water, timber, wildlife, range and recreation values.

Recreation resources are available to the public, but must be consistent with the overall management of the forest or grassland. Consequently, a major consideration of the USFS is to develop facilities on public lands and prevent overuse of recreation areas which might result in deterioration of the forest or grassland environment.

National Forests. With the construction of the state's two largest reservoirs, both located mostly within two of the national forests, the U.S. Forest Service has assumed an important role in meeting the outdoor recreation demand in Texas. Sam Rayburn Reservoir, a 114,000 acre impoundment, was constructed by the Corps of Engineers in the heart of the Angelina National Forest. The dam was completed in January of 1966. Toledo Bend Reservoir, constructed by the Sabine River Authorities of Texas and Louisiana', covers approximately 186,000 acres of bottomland in the Sabine National Forest and western portion of Louisiana. When the expected normal power pool level is reached, this lake will be Texas' largest.

Because the Forest Service administers 92 miles of forested shoreline on Sam Rayburn and 192 miles on Toledo Bend, this agency can provide adequate public access to the reservoir and develop facilities for a broad forest recreation program capitalizing on the values of the forest environment. Currently, five U.S.F.S. recreation areas are on Sam Rayburn, with two additional sites under construction. The Corps of Engineers has also developed recreation facilities on the lake. There are 51 potential recreation areas designated by the Corps of Engineers and the U.S.F.S. A total of 32 sites have been selected by the Service.

On the Texas side of Toledo Bend, seven recreation areas are planned by the U.S.F.S., while the Sabine River Authority also plans to develop facilities in other portions of the national forest. In the Davy Crockett Forest, four areas have been developed; in the Sam Houston Forest, three recreation areas and one scenic area.

The San Jacinto River Authority and the City of Houston will construct a 21,000-acre reservoir, Lake Conroe, in 1968. The upper reaches of this impoundment will inundate a portion of the Sam Houston National Forest. Plans are to develop eight recreation areas along the forested shoreline.

Visitation to the national forests in 1966 totalled 630,000.

Forest	Visits
Sam Houston	112,300
Davy Crockett	181,400
Angelina	238,800
Sabine	98,000
Total	630,500

In 1967, more than 2 million visits had been made to Corps of Engineers and Forest Service recreation facilities at Sam Rayburn Reservoir. Out-of-state professional guides and fishermen have rated the black bass fishing as among the best in the United States.

From visitor use data collected in 1966, the Forest Service determined recreation participation by activities and tabulated these percentages:

Activity	Percentage
Camping	34.8
Fishing	24.7
Driving for pleasure	12.5
Hunting	11.9
Picnicking	5.3
Swimming	3.0
Boat cruising	2.6
Hiking	0.9

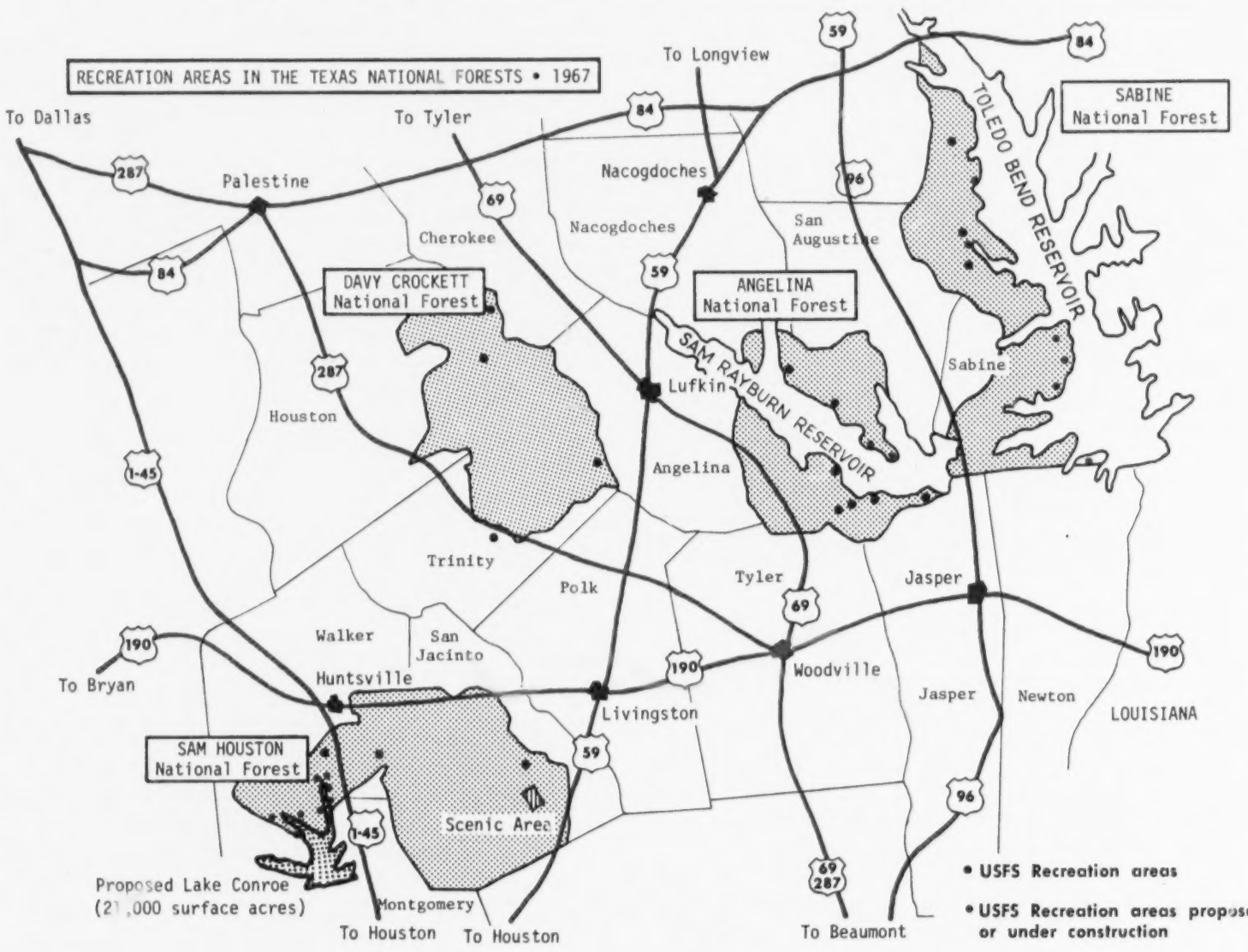
Hunting pressure has increased on the forests. Hunting game include—squirrel, deer, rabbit, dove, ducks and quail. Seasons and bag limits are the same as for other lands in the particular county with the exception of two game management areas that the Forest Service administers.

AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, 1967

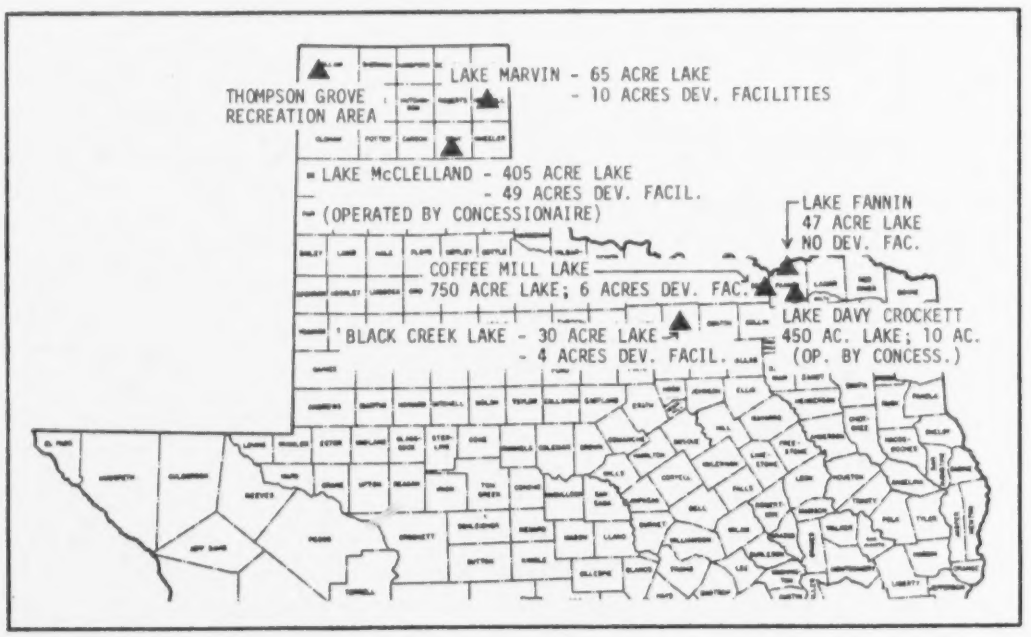
National Forests
Administered by Region 8

Panhandle National Grasslands
Administered by Region 3

RECREATION AREAS IN THE TEXAS NATIONAL FORESTS, 1967



RECREATION AREAS IN THE PANHANDLE NATIONAL GRASSLANDS 1967


THOMPSON GROVE RECREATION AREA
LAKE MARVIN - 65 ACRE LAKE
- 10 ACRES DEV. FACILITIES
LAKE McCLELLAND - 405 ACRE LAKE
- 49 ACRES DEV. FACIL.
(OPERATED BY CONCESSIONAIRE)
LAKE FANNIN
47 ACRE LAKE
NO DEV. FAC.
COFFEE MILL LAKE
750 ACRE LAKE; 6 ACRES DEV. FAC.
BLACK CREEK LAKE - 30 ACRE LAKE
- 4 ACRES DEV. FACIL.
LAKE DAVY CROCKETT
450 AC. LAKE; 10 AC.
(OP. BY CONCESS.)

National Grasslands. The five Panhandle National Grasslands in Texas represent 117,000 acres of former dust bowl lands administered by U.S.F.S. Under authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, these areas are a part of the National Forest System permanently held by the Department of Agriculture. As stated by D. C. Stevens, forest supervisor, "it is intended that these lands be administered under sound and progressive principles of land conservation and multiple use, promoting the development of grassland agriculture, sustained yield of forage, fish, wildlife, timber, water and recreation resources."

As soil fertility was built up and grass stands established, ranchers began to utilize the forage grown on these dust bowl lands. In 1963, some 300 ranchers used these areas for grazing. Experiments to develop pine stands on Caddo National Grassland in North Texas have been successful. Indications are that tree farming may be profitable in that area.

As another part of its multiple-use program, the Forest Service over the last 10 years has spent over $1,200,000 of appropriated funds to maintain and improve recreation opportunties for visitors on Texas grasslands. Five impoundments, constructed during the late 1930's, have been improved within the last 5 years. Recreation facilities have been provided at four of these impoundments, Lake Davy Crockett, Coffeemill Lake, Lake Marvin and Lake McClellan. Concessionaires operate at Lake McClellan and Lake Davy Crockett with obligations to maintain recreation areas and improvements.

Recreation facilities also have been developed at four floodwater retention impoundments, constructed on the grasslands by the Soil Conservation Service.

Nearly all of the National Grasslands are open to hunting under state game regulations.

In 1966, approximately 317,000 visits were made to the Panhandle National Grasslands.

Grassland	Visits
Black Kettle	147,500
McClelland Creek	120,000
Cross Timbers	4,700
Caddo	41,800
Rita Blanco	———
Total	314,000

Almost a million visits were made to recreation areas in grasslands and forests, administered by the U.S.F.S. in 1966.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The United States Army Corps of Engineers is charged by Congress with responsibility for construction, improvement and maintenance of the nation's harbors and navigable waterways. The Corps also is responsible for flood control, water conservation, shore protection and other water resource development. The Corps is authorized to construct and permit construction, operation and maintenance of public parks and recreation facilities on government-owned lands at water resource development projects, under jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.

A total of 23 Corps reservoir projects were developed in Texas by 1967, with a combined surface acreage of 488,000 at the conservation pool level. Around the perimeter of these reservoirs, over 70,000 acres of shoreline are set aside for public outdoor recreation. Other federal, state and local governmental agencies are encouraged to develop and operate public park facilities. In 1966, of the 233 developed park sites, 31 areas were maintained and operated by state and local government.

Sam Rayburn Reservoir, a 114,000 acre impoundment, is the second largest artificial lake in the state. Of the 51 designated recreation sites, 19 have been planned for development by the Corps. Ten of these sites are now in operation. Lake Texoma, a major reservoir on the Oklahoma-Texas border, has 48 public sites with 27 developed for public use by the Corps.

Most of the lakes developed by this federal agency are near major population centers. Water recreation benefits of these projects have been recognized through extensive planning and development. Thus the Corps of Engineers plays a vital role in meeting the growing outdoor recreation demand in the state. Objectives in marshalling the recreation values of reservoirs include preservation of the natural scenic beauty of shorelines. Consideration also is given historic and archeological resources. Public-use areas generally have parking areas, overlooks, picnic areas, tent and trailer campgrounds, sanitary facilities, swimming beaches, multiple-lane concrete boat launching ramps and boat docks. Organized camps are also developed on project land by cooperating governmental agencies and youth organizations.

In 1966, approximately 34,600,000 total visits were made to Corps reservoirs. Lake Texoma, Lake O' the Pines and Whitney Reservoir are among the most popular water recreation attractions.

Table 4. Existing recreation areas administered by the U.S. Forest Service — 1967

Area	Location	Description — Facilities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
National Forests			658,000	630,500
Sam Houston National Forest	San Jacinto, Walker, Montgomery Counties		158,233	112,300
Double Lake	North of Cleveland	On the shore of 25-acre lake. Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing.	25	
Walker Lake	Southeast of Huntsville	Picnicking.	3	
Stubblefield Lake	Southwest of Huntsville	Camping, picnicking, fishing.	10	
Big Thicket	North of Cleveland	Scenic area, 2 miles of foot trails, connects the Double Lake Recreation Area.	1,100	
Davy Crockett National Forest	Houston, Trinity Counties		161,566	181,400
Neches Bluff	Northwest of Lufkin	Camping, picnicking.	8	
Ratcliff Lake	West of Lufkin	On the shore of 60-acre lake. Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, hiking.	43	
Kickapoo	Northwest of Livingston	Picnicking.	4	
Holly Bluff	Southwest of Lufkin	Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing on the Neches River.	3	
Angelina National Forest	San Augustine, Angelina, Tyler, Jasper Counties		154,392	238,800
Letney	On Sam Rayburn Reservoir, west side near dam	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing.	21	
Caney Creek	On Sam Rayburn Reservoir, west side	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing.	55	
Sandy Creek	On Sam Rayburn Reservoir	Camping, picnicking, swimming.	11	
Bouton Lake	North of Woodville	7-acre lake. Camping, picnicking, fishing.	3	
Boykin Springs	Northeast of Woodville	10-acre lake. Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing.	17	
Townsend	On Sam Rayburn Reservoir, east side	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing.	22	

(Continued on page 20)

Table 4. Continued

Area	Location	Description — facilities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
Harvey Creek	On Sam Rayburn Reservoir, east side	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing.	19	
Sabine National Forest	Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby Counties		183,844	98,000
Boles Field	Northeast of Nacogdoches	Camping, picnicking.	5	
Patroon Creek	East of Nacogdoches	Picnicking, fishing.	2	
Red Hills Lake	Southeast of Nacogdoches	17-acre lake. Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing.	21	
National Grasslands			117,260	314,000
Rita Blanco National Grassland			77,183	
Thompson Grove Recreation Area	Dallam County, Northwest of Texline	Picnicking.		
Black Kettle National Grassland			576	147,500
Lake Marvin	Hemphill County, east of Canadian	Water sports, camping, picnicking and hunting. Facilities developed on a 65-acre lake.	10	27,500
McClellan Creek National Grassland			1,449	120,000
Lake McClellan (operated by concessionaire)	Gray County, east of Groom	Water sports, camping, picnicking and hunting. Facilities developed on a 405-acre lake.	49	120,000
Cross Timbers National Grassland			20,323	4,700
Black Creek Lake	Wise County, north of Decatur	Water sports, camping, picnicking and hunting on a 30-acre lake.	4	4,700
Caddo National Grassland			17,729	41,800
Lake Fannin	Fannin County, west of Monkstown	No developed sites. Open for fishing only on a 47-acre lake.		4,800
Lake Davy Crockett (operated by concessionaire)	Fannin County, southeast of Monkstown	Water sports, camping, picnicking and hunting on a 450-acre lake.	10	21,000
Coffeemill Lake	Fannin County, southwest of Monkstown	Water sports, camping, picnicking and hunting, on a 750-acre lake.	6	16,000
		Grand Totals	775,295	944,500

Note: Recreation areas on the shores of Toledo Bend Reservoir are under construction.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS RESERVOIRS, 1967

RANKING BY SIZE

1. Sam Rayburn
2. Texoma
3. Texarkana
4. Garza-Little Elm
5. Lake O' the Pines
6. Whitney
7. Dam B
8. Somerville
9. Lavon
10. Canyon
11. Belton
12. Grapevine
13. Waco
14. Stillhouse Hollow
15. San Angelo
16. Navarro Mills
17. Proctor
18. Benbrook
19. Bardwell
20. Hordes Creek
21. Caddo Lake
22. Pat Mayse (under construction)
23. Wallisville (under construction)
24. Barker (flood retention only)
25. Addicks (flood retention only)

Presently, a study is underway to determine if 21 flood control projects are economically justified. These investigations are authorized by Congress for stated localities and for specific purposes at the request of local interests. Two reservoirs are under construction.

All reservoirs are stocked regularly with a variety of game fish by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Hunting in parks or on game refuges is prohibited. In some cases, arrangements may be made at area headquarters to hunt on other lands and waters of the reservoirs.

Table 5. Reservoirs and recreation facilities, administered by the U.S. Corps of Engineers — 1967

Reservoir	Surface acres	Number public recreation sites	Land acres	Administering agency	1966 Attendance (visits)
1. Sam Rayburn Reservoir	114,500	52 designated	6,837	U.S.A.E. (10) existing U.S.F.S. (5) existing	992,600
2. Lake Texoma	91,200	48	18,061	U.S.A.E. (44) Lake Texoma State Park (Oklahoma) Eisenhower State Park (Texas) City of Tishomingo, Oklahoma City of Whitesboro, Texas	8,287,400
3. Texarkana Reservoir	34,900	33	———	U.S.A.E. Atlanta State Park (TPWD)	2,200,000

(Continued on page 22)

Table 5. Continued

Reservoir	Surface acres	Number public recreation sites	Land acres	Administering agency	1966 Attendance (visits)
4. Garza-Little Elm Reservoir	23,280	21	5,349	U.S.A.E. (17) City of Farmers Branch City of Denton City of Lewisville City of Frisco	2,166,500
5. Lake O' the Pines	20,000	15	———	U.S.A.E.	4,300,000
6. Whitney Reservoir	15,800	19	7,582	U.S.A.E. (14) Whitney State Park (TPWD) Hill County (2) City of Whitney City of Morgan	3,377,100
7. Dam B	13,700	7	1,718	U.S.A.E. (5) Martin Dies State Park (TPWD) Jasper County Park	882,400
8. Somerville Reservoir	11,460	8	2,905	U.S.A.E.	———
9. Lavon Reservoir	11,080	11	1,204	U.S.A.E. (5) City of Rockwall Garland and Wylie City of Plano City of McKinney City of Princeton City of Farmersville	2,376,900
10. Canyon Reservoir	8,240	6	1,566	U.S.A.E.	956,000
11. Belton Reservoir	7,400	13	3,268	U.S.A.E. (6) City of Belton City of Temple (2) City of Rogers City of Killeen Bell County McGregor Civil Ent.	1,793,200
12. Grapevine Reservoir	7,380	12	3,888	U.S.A.E. (9) City of Roanoke City of Grand Prairie City of Grapevine	2,389,800
13. Waco Lake	7,260	4	3,635	U.S.A.E.	1,151,500
14. Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir	6,430	6	1,925	U.S.A.E.	———
15. San Angelo Reservoir	5,440	4	3,760	U.S.A.E. Tom Green Co. & U.S.A.E. (3)	512,900
16. Navarro Mills	5,070	3	1,265	U.S.A.E.	401,500
17. Proctor Reservoir	4,600	4	1,390	U.S.A.E.	445,300
18. Benbrook Reservoir	3,770	5	2,825	U.S.A.E.	1,849,400
19. Bardwell Reservoir	3,570	7	1,260	U.S.A.E.	286,400
20. Hordes Creek Reservoir	510	3	1,215	U.S.A.E.	201,000

(Continued on page 23)

Table 5. Continued

Reservoir	Surface acres	Number public recreation sites	Land acres	Administering agency	1966 Attendance (visits)
21. Caddo Lake	32,700	—	———	Caddo Lake State Park (TPWD)	———
22. Pat Mayse	5,993	—	———	Under Construction	———
23. Wallisville	19,700	—	———	Under Construction	———
24. Addicks	16,780 (flood retention only)	—	———	Bear Creek Park (Harris Co.)	———
25. Barker	17,225 (flood retention only)	—	———	———	———
Grand Totals	487,988	281	69,643		34,569,900

STATE GOVERNMENT

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Texas State Parks

Texas' 59 state parks and recreation areas are administered by the Parks and Wildlife Department, under the direction of a three-member commission. Five of these areas have been recommended for divestment because they do not meet the criteria of statewide significance. Texas has a combined total of 61,236 acres of state park land or about 6 acres for every 1,000 residents. About 26 percent of this acreage is water.

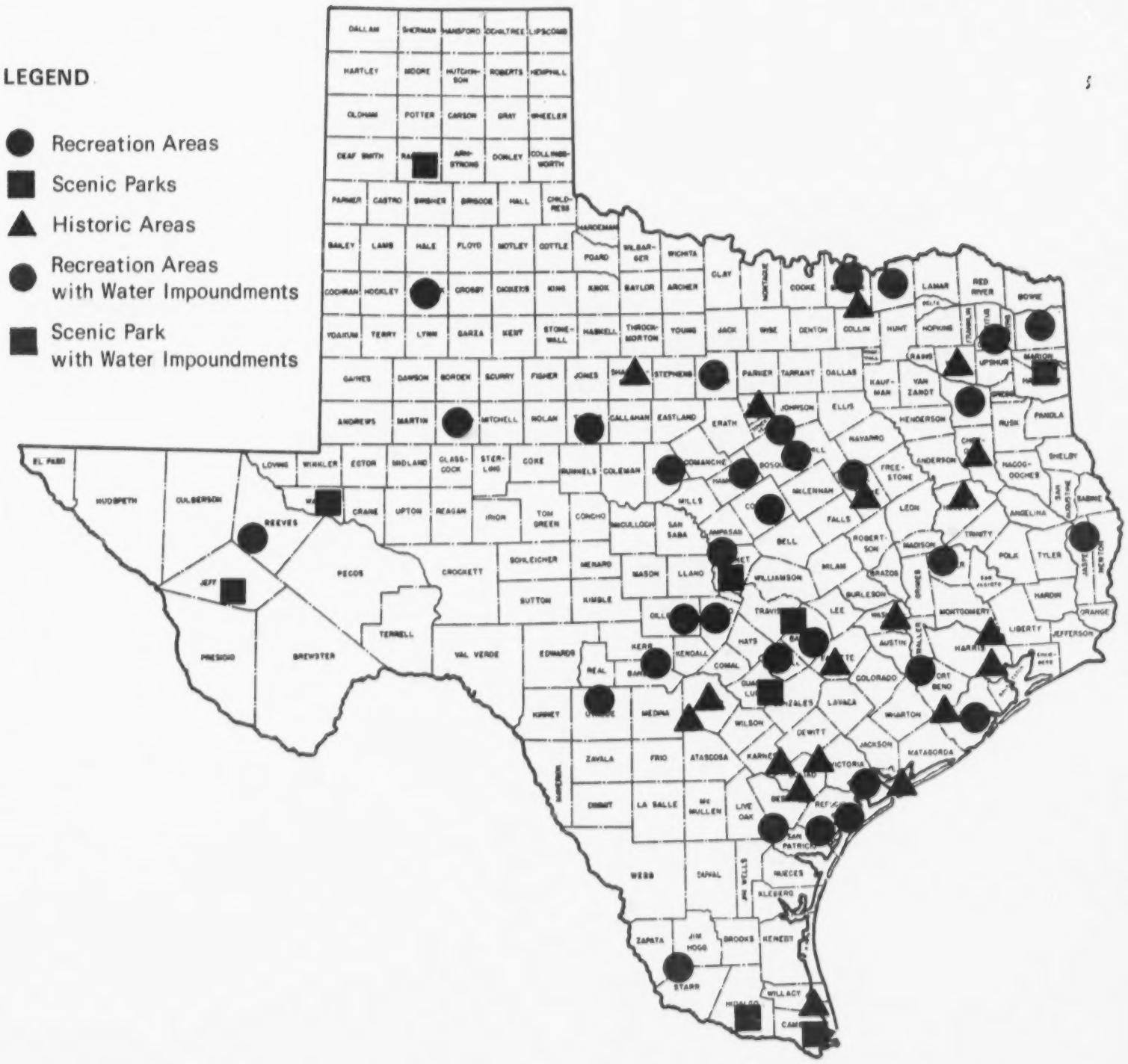
Several recent developments have clarified the role of the Parks and Wildlife Department. Through the State of Texas Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (1965) an analysis was made of the statewide outdoor recreation program, including the efforts of all public and private agencies. An additional responsibility has been administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, involving the review of applications for matching funds to develop recreation facilities. The Department has thus become a central coordinator of all suppliers of recreation in the state.

In a report to the Governor and the people of Texas in January 1967, the Department described critical problems preventing the agency, as the primary state body supplying outdoor recreation opportunities, from developing an adequate state park system. Since most of the park lands acquired in the past have been donated, state facilities have not always been located with respect to where people live. The report described the lack of an ongoing land acquisition program to meet a pressing demand and the absence of a strong development program to assure quality outdoor recreation facilities. The result of this public information program which clearly advocated strengthening of the state's responsibility, resulted in the citizenry approving a $75 million bond program in 1967 to expand and improve the state park system during the next decade. Combined effect of these recent developments has been formulation of a recreation policy on the part of the Parks and Wildlife Department, as both supplier of recreation opportunities on state land and as comprehensive planner and coordinator of the total outdoor Texas recreation system.

Objectives in the state park program include development of state recreation areas within short driving time of major Texas urban centers, to preserve the more outstanding natural areas of the state and to designate and set aside areas of statewide historical significance.

State Recreation Areas. Twenty-nine state recreation areas, totaling 33,000 acres, are designated as "user-oriented" developments. These areas provide for active and diversified outdoor recreation. Where sufficient acreage is available, natural areas and wildlife sanctuaries are included, and the department is planning an expanded program of nature trails and interpretation. The Texas Outdoor Recreation Plan calls for more of these areas to be located, where possible, within 2 hours driving time of one or more urban areas.

TEXAS STATE PARK SYSTEM, 1967



SCENIC PARKS

1. Palo Duro Canyon
2. Monahans Sandhills
3. Davis Mountains
4. Caddo Lake
5. Longhorn Cavern
6. Bastrop
7. Palmetto
8. Bentsen - Rio Grande
9. Brazos Island

RECREATION AREAS

10. Eisenhower
11. Bonham
12. Daingerfield
13. Atlanta
14. Possum Kingdom
15. Abilene
16. Cleburne
17. Lake Brownwood
18. Meridian
19. Lake Whitney
20. Fort Parker
21. Mother Neff
22. Inks Lake
23. Huntsville
24. Martin Dies, Jr.
25. Buescher
26. Kerrville
27. Garner
28. Velasco
29. Port Lavaca Causeway
30. Lake Corpus Christi
31. Goose Island
32. Falcon
33. Tyler
34. Balmorhea
35. Big Spring
36. Blanco
37. Lockhart
38. MacKenzie

HISTORICAL AREAS

39. Fort Griffin
40. Goliad
41. Gov. Hogg Shrine
42. Indianola
43. Jim Hogg
44. Lyndon B. Johnson
45. Mission Tejas
46. San Jacinto Battleground
47. Stephen F. Austin
48. Varner-Hogg Plantation
49. Washington-on-the-Brazos
50. Acton
51. Alamo
52. Battleship Texas
53. Eisenhower Birthplace
54. Fannin Battleground
55. General Zaragoza Birthplace
56. Monument Hill
57. Old Fort Parker
58. Port Isabel Lighthouse
59. San Jose Mission

State Scenic Parks. The nine state scenic parks comprise 25,000 acres or about 40 percent of the total state park acreage. These parks preserve large areas or specific natural features with matchless or outstanding significance. Included in this objective is the preservation of unique ecological areas and rare or endangered plant or animal species. Resource preservation is paramount in scenic parks. Development generally is kept to a minimum, with no intrusive encroachments on the natural environment.

State Historical Parks and Sites. The 21 State historic parks and sites represent some of Texas' most unique historical areas of statewide significance. These total 2,600 acres. The 10 historic parks include enough land for active recreation activities, while the 11 historic sites are smaller areas, with sufficient land to protect the site's historic features. These areas represent about 4 percent of the total state park acreage.

Visitation. Visitation to state parks, recreation areas and historical sites has increased the past few years. While the population of Texas has grown about 12.5 percent the past 5 years, state park visitation has increased 48.5 percent. Visits have increased 180 percent in the last decade.

The 1966 attendance at Texas State Parks was 10.9 million. Huntsville State Park recorded the largest number of visits with 1,300,000. At Martin Dies, Jr. State Park, over 1 million visits were counted, while other popular areas included Garner State Park, San Jacinto Battleground, Lake Corpus Christi, Inks Lake and Stephen F. Austin Historical Park.

Expansion program. The 10-year program for expanding Texas parks calls for addition of 145,000 acres, with land acquisition taking place during the early stages of the program to prevent rapid escalation of land prices. By categories, the following areas are planned for acquisition and development.

26 recreation areas	61,000 acres
14 scenic parks	78,715 acres
41 historical areas	5,005 acres
	144,720 acres

TOTAL STATE PARK VISITS,
1955-1956

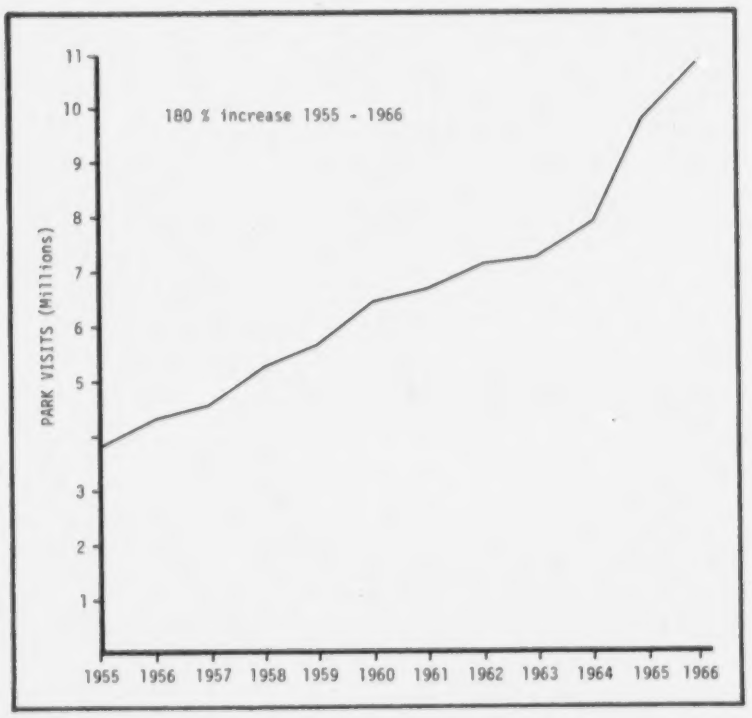


Table 6. State parks administered by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 1967

Area	Location	Recreation opportunities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
Scenic parks:				
Palo Duro Canyon	Near Canyon	Camping, picnicking, horseback riding, concessions. The Pioneer Amphitheater hosted 63,000 spectators in 1966 for the outdoor theater's summer show "Texas."	15,103	296,686
Davis Mountains	Near Ft. Davis	Camping, picnicking, hiking. Indian Lodge is undergoing rehabilitation and expansion.	1,869	151,310
Monahans Sandhills	Near Monahans	Camping, hiking, picnicking, concessions, jeep rides on the dunes. Sandhills Museum serves as an interpretive center.	3,840	113,710
Caddo Lake	Near Marshall	One of few natural lakes in Texas, 32,700 acres among giant cypress groves. Activities include birdwatching, waterfowl hunting, fishing, swimming and boating on a 64-acre lake. Concessions.	478	60,212
Longhorn Cavern	Near Burnet	A scenic cave steeped in legend. Considered a "treasure of subterranean beauty," this resource is interpreted by guides. Camping and picnicking.	708	43,826
Bastrop	Near Bastrop	Prominently known for its "Lost Pines," this is one of the most significant biological areas in the state. Loblolly pines cover much of the park. An 8-mile scenic road leads from Bastrop to the Buescher Recreation Area. Facilities include cabins, campground, swimming pool and a nine-hole golf course.	2,100	285,948
Palmetto	Near Luling	One of Texas' most unique ecological communities of plants and animals. Considered best potential for biological interpretation in the state. Activities include camping, picnicking and fishing (40 acres surface water).	178	36,740
Bentsen-Rio Grande	Near Mission	One of the most unique state parks — outstanding haven for birds and preserve for the few remaining stands of unique plants of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. . Camping and picnicking facilities.	587	110,325
Brazos Island	Near Brownsville	With the acquisition of additional land, this island would be in public ownership and provide an outstanding recreation beach. Currently no development.	216	

(Continued on page 27)

Table 6. Continued

Area	Location	Recreation opportunities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
Recreation Areas:				
Tyler	Near Tyler	Undergoing a $279,000 facelifting. Activities include camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming and boating on a 64-acre lake. Concessions.	994	224,374
Eisenhower	On Lake Texoma near Denison	Camping, picnicking and water activities on Lake Texoma (91,200 acres).	450	164,700
Bonham	Near Bonham	Camping, picnicking, fishing and swimming. Development near a 65-acre lake.	299	137,449
Daingerfield	Near Daingerfield	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming and boating on an 80-acre lake.	550	60,654
Atlanta	Near Queen City on Texarkana Reservoir	Camping, picnicking and water activities on Texarkana Reservoir (34,900 acres).	1,475	30,737
Possum Kingdom	Near Caddo	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, water skiing and boating on Possum Kingdom Reservoir (19,800 acres).	1,615	45,161
Abilene	Near Buffalo Gap	Camping and picnicking facilities; swimming pool.	507	178,218
Cleburne	Near Cleburne	Camping, fishing, picnicking, swimming and boating on a 116-acre lake.	498	142,727
Lake Brownwood	Near Brownwood	Camping, fishing, picnicking, swimming and boating on 8,000-acre Lake Brownwood.	537	79,336
Meridian	Near Meridian	Camping, fishing, picnicking and swimming on a 73-acre lake.	461	64,362
Lake Whitney	Near Whitney on Whitney Reservoir	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, water skiing and group camping facilities on Whitney Reservoir (15,800 acres). Two airstrips.	1,315	223,102
Ft. Parker	Near Mexia	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, water skiing and boating on a 735-acre lake.	1,485	192,905
Mother Neff	Near Moody	Camping and picnicking.	259	70,279
Inks Lake	Near Burnet	Camping and picnicking, fishing, swimming, water skiing and boating on 830-acre Inks Lake.	1,200	356,786
Huntsville	Near Huntsville	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, nature hiking and horseback riding. Located on Lake Raven (215 acres).	2,122	1,312,126
Martin Dies Jr.	Near Woodville	"Piney Woods Playground." Located on the shores of Dam B Reservoir (13,700 acres). Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, hiking and waterskiing activities.	705	1,099,586

(Continued on page 28)

Table 6. Continued

Area	Location	Recreation opportunities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
Buescher	Near Smithville	Camping, picnicking and fishing activities on a 25-acre lake.	1,729	52,592
Kerrville	Near Kerrville	Camping, picnicking, fishing and swimming on the Guadalupe River.	497	214,755
Garner	Near Concan	A popular area for teenagers. Camping, picnicking, fishing and swimming on the Frio River.	630	744,885
Velasco	Near Freeport on Gulf Coast	Present park acreage consists of strip between high and low mean tides. TPWD plans to acquire 1,500 acres for recreation facilities, access roads, parking facilities, conversion areas and buffer zone.		
Port Lavaca Causeway	Near Port Lavaca on Gulf Coast	Fishing only, located on Lavaca Bay.	2	
Lake Corpus Christi	Near Mathis	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming and water skiing on Lake Corpus Christi (15,500 acres).	14,107	566,037
Goose Island	Near Rockport on Gulf Coast	Camping, picnicking, fishing and swimming on the Gulf Coast.	307	142,521
Falcon	Southeast shore of Falcon Reservoir near Falcon (International Boundary and Water Commission project)	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, water skiing on Falcon Reservoir (98,960 acres).	572	116,047
Balmorhea	Near Toyahville	Swimming, picnicking and camping on 573-acre Balmorhea Lake.	4.8	
Big Spring	Near Big Spring	Picnicking only. Scenic overlook.	344	92,437
Blanco	Near Blanco	Camping, picnicking, fishing and swimming on the Blanco River.	110	106,581
Lockhart	Near Lockhart	Picnicking and golf along Clear Fork Creek.	257	70,720
Mackenzie	Lubbock	Not operated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Serves as large city park for Lubbock residents.	542	1,955,500
Historical Parks:				
Fort Griffin	Near Albany	Fort restoration. The state's Texas longhorn herd grazes here. Camping, picnicking, fishing.	502	11,759
Goliad	Near Goliad	Museum, picnicking.	209	28,409
Jim Hogg	Near Rusk	Picnicking.	117	15,379
Lyndon B. Johnson	Near Stonewall	Recently acquired. Texas Wildlife Exhibit.	269	
Mission Tejas	Near Weches	Camping, picnicking.	118	20,072

(Continued on page 29)

Table 6. Continued

Area	Location	Recreation opportunities	Acres	1966 Attendance (visits)
San Jacinto Battleground	Near Deer Park	Battleground museum. World's tallest monument located here.	440	422,804
Stephen F. Austin	Near San Felipe	Camping, picnicking. Bathhouse and swimming pool recently completed.	664	355,749
Varner-Hogg Plantation	Near West Columbia	Museum.	53	41,412
Washington-on the-Brazos	Near Washington	Camping, fishing, picnicking, museum.	71	72,212
Historical Sites:				
Acton	Near Grandbury	Burial site of Davy Crockett's wife.	.006	
Alamo	San Antonio	Not operated by the Parks and Wildlife Department.		
Battleship Texas	Deer Park	Not operated by the Parks and Wildlife deparment; museum.		
Eisenhower Birthplace	Near Denison	Birthplace of General Eisenhower; museum.	3	39,011
Fannin Battleground	Near Fannin	Battleground.	13	14,421
Gen. Zaragoza Birthplace	Near Goliad	Monument only.	3	
Governor Hogg Shrine	Near Quitman	Museum.	17	76,644
Monument Hill	Near La Grange	A tribute to men who fought in defense of Republic of Texas.	16	108,638
Old Fort Parker	Near Groesbeck	Fort restoration.	11	42,252
Port Isabel Lighthouse	Near Port Isabel	Lighthouse.	1	22,533
San Jose Mission	Near San Antonio	Museum.	16	108,638
		Grand Totals	61,236	10,923,060

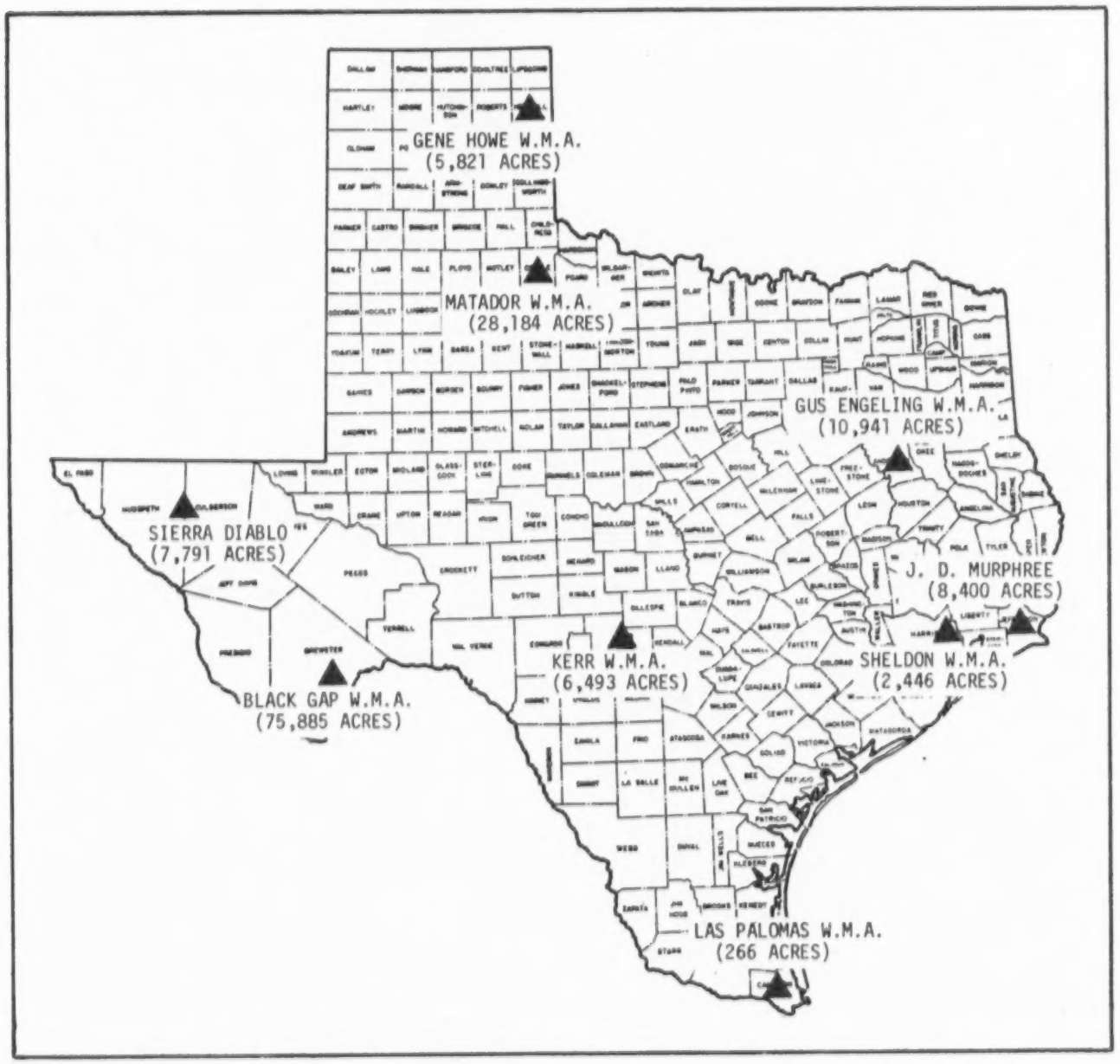
Texas State Wildlife Management Areas

State wildlife management areas vary from small to large tracts of land strategically located in distinctive vegetative regions. These areas provide sites for wildlife research and demonstration of sound wildlife management practices. Certain areas also serve as refuges for endangered wildlife species, waterfowl feeding and resting grounds and harvest areas for game surpluses, as dictated by research and management programs.

Much of the prime wildlife habitat is being lost to reservoirs, industrial development, highways and improved and mechanized farming, which includes large-scale cultivation of virgin grasslands and woodlands. Estimates since 1936 indicate that approximately 6 million acres of prime wildlife habitat were lost. Species most endangered include deer, wild turkey, quail, squirrel, javelina, pronghorn antelope, white-winged dove and prairie chicken.

Nine wildlife management areas in Texas combine a total of 146,327 acres. These wildlife areas, more than refuges, serve as multiple-use

STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AREAS, 1967



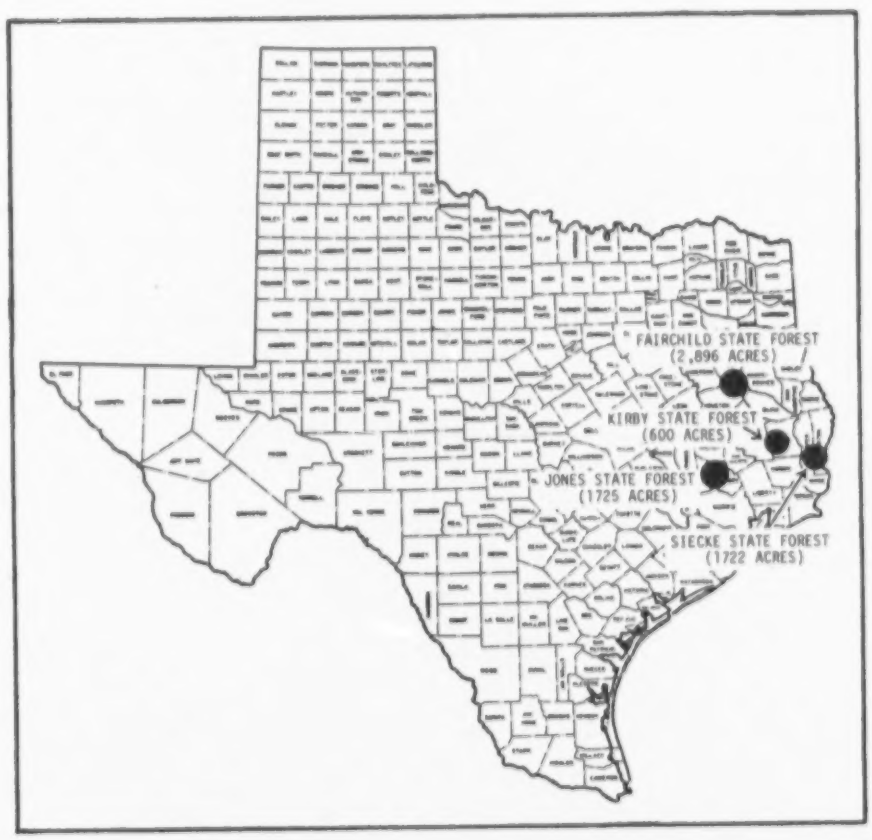
areas offering recreation opportunities, as well as providing a laboratory for scientists. Although primarily established for game management and fisheries research, the wildlife management system demonstrates effects of tested range and livestock and game management practices, serves as an outdoor classroom, showcases for wildlife in the natural habitat and field trial grounds for hunting dog enthusiasts.

Long-range plans, developed by the Parks and Wildlife Department, include expansion of existing state wildlife areas by 103,000 acres and purchase of seven new areas of 125,000 acres. This will bring the total to 374,000 acres in 16 wildlife management areas. Of this additional acreage, much has potential for wilderness types of outdoor recreation, including hiking and primitive camping; observation towers for observing unusual characteristics of wildlife; access to rivers, boat storage and dock facilities; white-water boat trips; and public hunting areas. Although of scenic and recreational values, these areas would be closed to these uses during periods when game survey and public hunts were in progress.

Table 7. State wildlife management areas, administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department — 1967

Management Area	County	Location	Acres	Features and facilities
Black Gap	Brewster	55 miles southeast of Marathon	75,885	Representative of rugged mountain terrain and arid region of Big Bend country. Principal game species are desert mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, javelina, quail and mourning dove. Fishing permitted in Rio Grande.
Gene Howe	Hemphill	6 miles east of Canadian	5,821	Rolling sandhill pastures with large natural meadows bordering Canadian River. Game species include deer, turkeys, quail and pheasant.
Gus Engeling	Anderson	20 miles northwest of Palestine	10,941	Post Oak Woods vegetative type, along Catfish Creek. Deer, turkey, quail, dove, squirrel, waterfowl and fish life in the creek.
J. D. Murphree	Jefferson	Adjacent to Port Acres on Highway 73	8,400	11 water management compartments, in a marsh tract of land. Numerous waterfowl.
Kerr	Kerr	28 miles west of Kerrville	6,493	Represents a section of the Edwards Plateau where game species are wild turkey and deer.
Los Palomas	Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy	20 miles northwest of Harlingen	266	Nine individual brush tracts concerned with development and management of habitat on sanctuaries to provide optimum nesting cover for dove.
Matador	Cottle	11 miles northwest of Paducah	28,184	Established to provide a suitable area in the Rolling and South Plains to carry out research and demonstration on bobwhites, quail, dove, turkey and deer.
Sheldon	Harris	10 miles east of Houston	2,446	Combination public fishing and waterfowl refuge management unit on Sheldon Reservoir (1200 acres).
Sierra Diablo	Culberson	32 miles northwest of Van Horn	7,791	Purpose is to maintain native sheep, restore it to huntable numbers and develop brood stock for other suitable ranges.
		Grand Totals	146,327	

TEXAS STATE FORESTS



TEXAS STATE FORESTS

Texas' four state forests, totaling 6,943 acres, are managed by the Texas Forest Service Texas A&M University System. These forests serve as demonstration areas to provide information on sound forest management for private forest landowners, as well as the general public. More specifically, the basic objective of state forest management is to demonstrate simultaneously sustained yield timber production, provision of wildlite habitat, limited outdoor recreation, grazing and watershed management, while maintaining and improving the aesthetic values of the forest environment.

Recreation areas and facilities on state forest lands are limited primarily to picnicking and hiking. Other than fishing and swimming at three sites, no other water-based recreation is available. All state forest lands are designated as wildlife refuges. Hunting is prohibited. Self-guided trails are located in each state forest and assist in interpreting forest management practices.

Table 8. Texas state forests, administered by the Texas Forest Service — 1967

Forest	Location	Recreation facilities and opportunities	Acres
Siecke State Forest	About 5 miles southeast of Kirbyville in Newton County	Fishing in Trout Creek and a 2-acre pond. Swimming in Trout Creek, picnicking, self-guiding nature trail, trailer and tent camping. Water and toilet facilities	1,722
Jones State Forest	About 5 miles southwest of Conroe in Montgomery County	Two small ponds for fishing and swimming. Picnicking, trailer and tent camping. Water and toilet facilities, self-guiding nature trail.	1,725
Kirby State Forest	14 miles south of Woodville	Picnicking, tent and trailer camping, self-guiding nature trail.	600
Fairchild State Forest	The six tracts which comprise the forest are located within the general vicinity of Rusk in Cherokee County	Swimming, fishing, picnicking, tent and trailer camping.	2,896
		Grand Totals	6,943

RIVER AUTHORITIES IN TEXAS

The 13 river authorities in Texas were formed by legislative statute for various water resource development purposes and include municipal, industrial, agricultural and mining water needs, navigation requirements, flood and pollution control, power generation, stream and soil conservation and recreation, fish and wildlife benefits. Although river authorities are located on every major river basin in the state, not all are basin wide in scope. Few have authority to carry out a comprehensive development program. Consequently, the scope of interest and involvement in river basin development varies widely among authorities.

Provisions established by legislative authority for outdoor recreation development and administration also vary among river authorities. For five authorities, the recreation function is defined "to not prevent free use." Other river authorities are specifically authorized to acquire land for development and administration of recreation areas and facilities. Most agencies which have constructed large water projects have received specific legislative authority for recreation development. However, until recently, this function was not exercised greatly and was delegated to state, county and municipal agencies and concessionaires. With funds now available from both the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program and the Texas Water Development Board for acquisition and development, river authorities may capitalize on the recreation potential of water development projects.

RESERVOIRS OPERATED BY THE RIVER AUTHORITIES, 1967

LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY
1. Lake Buchanan
2. Inks Lake
3. Lake LBJ
4. Lake Marble Falls
5. Lake Travis
6. Lake Austin
7. Lake Bastrop

SABINE RIVER AUTHORITY
8. Lake Tawakoni
9. Toledo Bend

BRAZOS RIVER AUTHORITY
10. Possum Kingdom
11. De Cordova Bend

SAN JACINTO RIVER AUTHORITY
12. Lake Houston
13. Highlands
14. Lake Conroe (U.C.)

TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY
15. Lake Livingston (U.C.)

GUADALUPE-BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY
16. Lake Gonzales

Table 9. Texas River Authorities and Their Functions

River Authority	Function
Brazos	No provisions specifically related to parks and recreation.
Lower Brazos	No provisions.
Central Colorado	Shall not prohibit free use of its lands for recreation.
Lower Colorado	Shall not prevent free use of its land for recreation.
Upper Colorado	Shall not prevent free use of its land for recreation.
Guadalupe-Blanco	Shall not prevent free use of its land for recreation.
Lower Neches Valley	To acquire land for operation and maintenance of parks.
Red River	To acquire land for development of parks and recreation.
Sabine	To acquire land to establish or provide parks and recreation.
San Antonio	Adopt regulatory measures; acquire rights of way necessary.
San Jacinto	Approval for acquisition and development after approval of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
Trinity	To acquire land for development of parks and recreation.

Table 10 lists river authorities which administer reservoirs of 500 surface acres and over and the recreation developments of these impoundments. In 1967, 17 projects of this size totalled 435,632 surface acres. Approximately 39,656 acres were designated for parks and recreation areas.

Table 10. Reservoirs owned and operated by river authorities — 1967

River authority	Reservoir	Location	Surface acres	Recreation Development	Acres
Lower Colorado	1. Lake Austin	Northwest of Austin, within city limits	1,850	Lake Austin City Park. Zilker Park.	2,300.0
	2. Lake Bastrop	32 miles east of Austin in Bastrop County	906	A $115,700 grant recently received from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to develop several recreation sites.	
	3. Lake Buchanan	30 miles east of Burnet in Burnet and Llano Counties	23,200	Cedar Point Recreation Area.	16.1
				Shaw Island Recreation Area.	4.2
				Black Rock Recreation Area.	10.0
				Burnet County Park.	5.0
				Burnet County Damsite Park.	11.1
				Undeveloped.	695.6
	4. Lake LBJ	1 mile south of Marble Falls in Burnet County	6,200	Wirtz Park.	7.4
				Granite Shoals Youth Center.	400.0
				Longhorn Cavern State Park.	707.0
				Undeveloped.	363.0
	5. Inks Lake	33 miles southwest of Burnet in Burnet County	830	Inks Lake State Park.	865.0
				Undeveloped.	534.0
	6. Lake Marble Falls	1 mile southwest of Marble Falls in Burnet County	780	Marble Falls City Park.	
	7. Lake Travis	13 miles northwest of Bee Cave in Travis County	29,013	Travis County Recreation Area.	30.0
				Sandy Creek Recreation Area.	7.5
				Pace Bend Organized Camp and Public Use Area.	2,200.0
Sabine	8. Lake Tawakoni	9 miles northeast of Willis Point in Rains, Van Zandt and Hunt Counties	36,700	Wind Point Park — financed in part by a $120,000 grant from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.	180.0
				Undeveloped.	14,063.0
	9. Toledo Bend	14 miles northeast of Burkeville on the Sabine River	190,000	Seven recreation areas planned by SRA.	700.0

(Continued on page 35)

Table 10. Continued

River authority	Reservoir	Location	Surface acres	Recreation Development	Acres
Brazos	10. Possum Kingdom	11 miles east of Mineral Wells in Palo Pinto County.	19,800	Possum Kingdom State Park.	74.0
				Undeveloped.	15,661.0
	11. De Cordova Bend	8 miles southeast of Granbury in Hood and Parker Counties	8,500	A $55,000 grant from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be used to develop recreation facilities.	
San Jacinto	12. Lake Houston	4 miles north of Sheldon in Harris County	12,500	Alexander-Deussen Park — Harris County	300.0
	13. Lake Conroe	7 miles northwest of Conroe in Montgomery County	21,000	Four proposed recreation areas.	80.0
	14. Highlands Reservoir	2 miles east of Highlands in Harris County.	1,407		
Trinity	15. Lake Livingston	6 miles southwest of Livingston on Trinity River	82,250	19 proposed recreation areas.	
Guadalupe-Blanco	16. Lake Gonzales	5 miles west of Gonzales in Gonzales County	696	Public access provided through several private developments along lakeshore. GBRA plans a small recreation development in near future.	59.0
		Grand Totals	435,632		39,656

LAKES UNDER JURISDICTION OF WATER DISTRICTS, MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES

WATER DISTRICTS

Special Texas districts with distinct water functions number in the hundreds, have widely diverse statutory powers and purposes, and are created by various methods. Official names given these districts are often unreliable and meaningless. Most water districts either supply water or control it; many perform both functions. Consequently, the maintenance of streams and rivers has been undertaken to meet the demands for municipal, industrial and irrigation uses, as well as navigation, recreation, flood prevention, soil conservation and power supply.

Water districts may be created two ways — either under the general laws of the state or by special act of the legislature. Generally, districts created by the legislature cannot levy taxes or assessments but must depend on loans from the Federal Government and district revenues. Most of the locally-created water districts are not subject to constitutional and/or statutory debt and tax restrictions. Water districts possess the right of eminent domain, the power to lease, purchase and dispose of property, accept grants, employ peace officers and enter into contracts. Unlike cities, however, water districts do not have broad police powers to promote the public health and general welfare.

Many large impoundments developed by water districts have recreation potential, even though these projects were established for water supply. General policy of most districts has been to acquire only land needed for the project or for necessary maintenance and operation of the reservoir and principal structures. In some cases, surplus land has been open to the public but, generally, this type has represented an insignificant factor in overall lake development. Public facilities have been provided primarily within the framework of physical and financial capabilities for operating, maintaining and policing the areas. Two state

RESERVOIRS OPERATED BY
SPECIAL WATER DISTRICTS
(Above 500 Acres)

RESERVOIRS UNDER JURISDICTION
OF MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES
(Above 500 Acres)

parks have been developed on these types of reservoirs.

Approximately 27 reservoirs of 500 acres and over have been constructed by water districts, comprising a total of 168,800 surface acres. About 15,641 acres surrounding these lakes are designated for recreation land use.

MUNICIPALITIES

Presently, 40 municipal lakes in Texas are 500 or more surface acres in size and represent 29 municipalities. Most of these lakes were established for water supply. In most cases money for recreation development has not been available.

The Statewide Water Recreation Study Committee, created by Governor John Connally in 1963, found, through studies and hearings throughout the state, serious deficiencies in providing public access to local reservoirs and developing public recreation facilities. The Committee pointed out the heavy demand for water-based recreation in Texas. At the Dallas Public Hearing, the city manager of Arlington testified that on July 4, 1963, 25,000 people crowded around and onto Lake Arlington, which is a little more than 1 mile long and less than 500 feet wide. After concluding its study, the Governor's Committee recommended a clarification of local responsibility and also suggested that the Texas Water Development Board require a recreation plan for every new public reservoir.

Land-use planning and zoning often has been neglected before actual construction of municipal lakes. Consequently, land speculation and residential development has limited much of the esthetic qualities and recreational uses of many water projects.

Several multi-purpose lakes have been developed recently, with recreation given prime consideration and study. Examples of lakes involving considerable recreation planning include Decker Lake in Austin and Lake Arrowhead, developed by the city of Wichita Falls.

Municipal lakes in Texas cover a total of 143,304 acres; 19,977 acres have been set aside for parks and recreation areas.

COUNTIES

There are currently five county lakes of 500 surface acres and over, covering 4,559 acres. These lakes have been developed for outdoor recreation uses.

Table 11. Reservoirs owned and operated by water districts — 1967
500 surface acres and over

Reservoir	Surface acres	Purpose	Recreation Development	Acres	Owner of impoundment
Red Bluff Reservoir	11,700	Water supply — municipal, industrial, mining uses		3.4	Red Bluff Water Power Control District
Loma Alta Reservoir	2,490	Water supply — industrial and municipal purposes			Brownsville Navigation District
Anahuac Lake	5,300	Water supply — irrigation, mining, industrial uses			Chambers-Liberty County Navigation District
Valley Acres Reservoir	906	Water supply — irrigation, municipal purposes			Valley Acres Water District
Murvaul Lake	3,820	Municipal, industrial and recreational uses		186	Panola County Fresh Water Supply District
Farmer's Creek Reservoir	1,470	Water supply — municipal, industrial, mining uses			North Montague Water Supply District
Lake Corpus Christi	15,500	Irrigation, hydro-electric power, manufacturing, mining, recreational uses	Lake Corpus Christi State Park	350	Lower Nueces River Water Supply District
Leon Lake	1,590	Water supply — municipal, industrial purposes			Eastland County Water Supply District
Greenbelt Reservoir	2,270	Water supply — municipal, industrial, mining uses			Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Authority
Flat Creek Reservoir	1,520	Municipal water supply, flood regulation and recreation uses			Athens Municipal Water Authority
Lake Mexia	1,200	Water supply — municipal, industrial purposes		1,000	Bistone Municipal Water Supply District
Palo Pinto Creek Reservoir	2,661	Water supply — municipal, industrial uses			Palo Pinto County Municipal Water District
Hubbard Creek Reservoir	15,250	Water supply — municipal, mining, industrial uses		1,520	West Central Texas Municipal Water District
Lake J. B. Thomas	7,820	Municipal, industrial and recreation uses		400	Colorado River Municipal Water District
Robert Lee Reservoir	14,950	Water supply — municipal, mining, industrial uses			Colorado River Municipal Water District

(Continued on page 38)

Table 11. Continued

Reservoir	Surface acres	Purpose	Recreation Development	Acres	Owner of impoundment
White River Reservoir	1,808	Water supply — municipal, industrial, mining uses		700	White River Municipal Water District
Bridgeport Lake	10,399	Municipal, industrial and recreation uses, flood control		3,000	Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District
Eagle Mountain Lake	8,500	Municipal, industrial, irrigation, recreation and hydro-electric power uses		3,500	Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District
Cedar Creek Reservoir	34,000	Water supply — municipal		3,000	Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District
Brownwood Reservoir	7,300	Water supply — municipal, irrigation, power and industrial uses	Brownwood State Park	211	Brown County Water Improvement District
Striker Creek Reservoir	2,400	Water supply — industrial		1,025	Angelina-Nacogdoches Counties Water Control and Improvement District
Balmorhea Lake	573	Water supply — irrigation	Formerly state park	600	Reeves County Water Improvement District
Medina Lake	5,575	Water supply — irrigation			Bexar-Medina Atascosa Counties Water Improvement District
Monte Alto Reservoir	2,371	Water supply — irrigation			Hidalgo-Willacy Counties Water Control and Improvement District
Waxahachie Lake	645	Water supply — municipal and industrial		25	Ellis County Water Improvement District
Buffalo Creek Reservoir	1,500	Water supply — municipal			Wichita County Water Control and Improvement District
Houston County Lake	1,282	Water supply — municipal and industrial			Houston County Water Control and Improvement District
Lake Palestine	4,000	Industrial, municipal and recreation purposes			Upper Neches River Municipal Water District
Grand Totals	168,800			15,641	

Table 12. Reservoirs under jurisdiction of municipalities and counties -- 1967
500 surface acres and over

Municipality	Reservoir	Surface acres	Recreation development	Acres	Administering agency
Dalhart	Lake Rita Blanca	524	Dallam Hartley Park	1,500	Recreation—Hartley County Reservoir — Dalhart
San Angelo	Lake Nasworthy	1,596		1,250	City of San Angelo
	Twin Butts Lake	8,400		3,423	
Sweetwater	Sweetwater Lake	630	Lake Sweetwater Park		Recreation—Nolan County Reservoir — Sweetwater
	Oak Creek Reservoir	2,375		1,377	City of Sweetwater
Stamford	Stamford Lake	5,125			
Abilene	Fort Phantom Hill Lake	4,246			
	Abilene Lake	641			
	Kirby Lake	740			
Coleman	Coleman Lake	2,000			
Brady	Brady Reservoir	2,020			
Wichita Falls	Lake Kemp	20,620			
	Diversion Lake	3,419			
	Lake Arrowhead	23,000	Parks Proposed	1,625	City of Wichita Falls
	Wichita Lake	2,200		120	City of Wichita Falls
	Kickapoo Lake	6,200		3,570	City of Wichita Falls
Graham	Graham Lake	8,650			
Cisco	Cisco Lake	1,050			City of Cisco
Alice	Alice Reservoir	700			
Mineral Wells	Lake Mineral Wells	646		154	City of Mineral Wells
Weatherford	Weatherford Lake	2,280			
Arlington	Arlington Lake	2,275			
Cleburne	Cleburne Reservoir	1,545		1,245	City of Cleburne
Dallas	White Rock Lake	1,095	White Rock Lake Park	2,306	City of Dallas
	Ray Hubbard Lake	22,745			
Terrell	Terrell Reservoir	885			
Corsicana	Lake Halbert	650			
Paris	Lake Crook	1,226			
Gladewater	Lake Gladewater	800			
Jacksonville	Lake Jacksonville	1,320		1,225	City of Jacksonville

(Continued on page 40)

Table 12. Continued

Municipality	Reservoir	Surface acres	Recreation development	Acres	Administering agency
Bowie	Amon Carter Reservoir	1,540		79	City of Bowie
Tyler	Tyler Lake	2,450			
	Mud Creek Lake	2,580			
San Antonio	Victor Braunig Lake	1,350			
	Olmos Reservoir	1,050			
Breckenridge	Lake Daniel	950			
Fort Worth	Lake Worth	3,267	Lake Worth Park		City of Fort Worth
Childress	Baylor Creek Lake	610		1,990	City of Childress
Gainesville	Moss Lake	1,125			
Austin	Decker Lake	1,269	Parks Proposed	1,500	City of Austin
		143,304		19,977	

County		Surface acres	Recreation development	Acres	Administering agency
Webb	Casa Blanca Lake	1,656	Casa Blanca Lake Park	575	Webb County
Wood	Lake Holbrook	653			Wood County
	Lake Quitman	814			Wood County
	Lake Winnsboro	720			Wood County
	Lake Hawkins	716			Wood County
	Totals	4,559		575	
	Grand Totals	147,863		20,552	

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